Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-87-175 *10 September 1987*

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LD101317 [Editorial Report]

Gulf Conflict

Military Action — Iraqi aircraft launched further attacks on Iran 10 September, bombing targets in Bakhtaran Province, IRNA reported. Two industrial units were damaged and several civilians were injured, the agency said. In the Gulf, a Cypriot oil tanker was attacked and damaged by Iranian gunboats west of Dubayy, according to a *Reuter* report cited by Nicosia radio. Tehran radio mentioned the attack without specifying that the gunboats were Iranian.

The 9 September Iraqi air raids on Iran were in retaliation for Iran's recent missile attacks on Kuwait, the Iraqi command noted in a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. A large number of aircraft attacked 13 targets in or near Dezful, Arak, Bakhtaran, Do Rud, Eslamabad-e Gharb, Khorramabad, and other areas. The targets included six factories, a power station, two communications stations, and oil pumping and loading installations. A subsequent communique carried by Baghdad radio acknowledged the loss of one aircraft over Iran 9 September, and Tehran radio announced the capture of the Iraqi pilot whose Mirage was downed in Arak. Tehran radio also stated that 10 Iranian civilians were killed and 65 injured in raids on Arak, Do Rud, and Piranshahr. Iran responded to the attacks by resuming its artillery bombardment of targets in southern Iraq, IRNA noted.

As for the effects of the 8 September Iraqi raid on shipping near Khark Island, "shipping sources" cited by Baghdad radio disclosed that two Iranian tugboats were sunk in the attack.

Moscow Diplomacy — The visiting Arab League delegation held separate meetings with Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Ryzhkov and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, TASS noted. The Soviet officials both underlined the USSR's desire to secure implementation of Security Council Resolution 598 and emphasized the importance of the UN secretary general's mission. The Arab delegation was also reminded of the Soviet view that the U.S. military buildup in the Gulf is hindering efforts to end the conflict.

For the Arab side, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said the talks proceeded in "total understanding" on all issues pertaining to the Gulf war, particularly Resolution 598, KUNA reported. According to an Arab diplomat cited by AFP, the Soviet officials told the Arab delegation that they are not opposed to a fresh UN resolution calling for sanctions against Iran, though they stressed that every chance should first be given to the UN secretary general's mission. They also "reassured" the delegation about Moscow's intentions in the Gulf, asserting that maintaining friendly links with the Arab world is a "cornerstone" of Soviet policy, even though it is "natural" for the USSR to have good relations with Iran.

Commenting on the recent Soviet-Iranian talks in Moscow, Tehran radio welcomed the "positive" Soviet stand on current Gulf developments, noting that Iran endorses the Soviet call for an immediate evacuation of foreign forces from the Gulf.

Iran-Saudi Arabia

In a letter to his Islamic counterparts, Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi reiterated Iran's view that the shrines in Mecca and Medina should be administered by a "spiritual and independent ulema," and he called for a meeting of experts to make recommendations to an interior ministers conference, Tehran radio reported. The holy shrines should not be at the disposal of a government which has such strong relations with the United States, "enemy of Islam," the letter asserted. A Tehran radio commentary on the Mecca incident alleged that Moroccan King Hassan II has proposed sending his troops to guard the shrines and aid the Saudi Government in preserving its stability. However, "well-informed sources" cited by MAP "strongly denied" that Morocco is planning to send troops to assist Saudi Arabia in maintaining security at the holy places.

Libya-Chad

Libyan warplanes carried out raids on Wour, and Tekro was "relentlessly shelled," Ndjamena radio reported. Regarding the Ma'tan al-Sarrah battle, Tripoli television displayed various weapons identified as captured antiarmor and antiaircraft missiles of Egyptian, French, and U.S. manufacture. The report also claimed that Chad has already been supplied with "large quantities" of Stinger missiles.

All military industry graduates were ordered to report "immediately" to a manufacturing college at Bani Walid, Tripoli radio announced. The previous day Tripoli television recalled all personnel of a "secondary barracks" to participate in "higher training."

Criticism of 'Arafat

The Jordanian information minister called on the PLO to clarify reports that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has indicated his "readiness" to hold direct talks with Israel outside the framework of an international conference, the Ammam paper *Al-Dustur* reported 10 September. Jordan is "shocked and astonished if this is true," the minister said, noting that such a stance is "completely different" from the Arab position.

A *Tishrin* article cited by Damascus radio declared that by sending a message to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, 'Arafat is "recognizing the Zionist entity's legitimacy." The article warned the Palestinian "right" that the nationalists will not "spontaneously" give in to 'Arafat's "deviationist move."

Palestinian Affairs

PLO Spokesman Denies 'Arafat Wants Direct Talks

JN101019 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] In Tunis PLO Spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman today denied that Yasir 'Arafat has expressed readiness to hold direct negotiations with Israel outside the framework of an international Middle East peace conference.

'Abd al-Rahman was denying the statement made by the leftist Israeli Knesset member Charlie Biton, who met with 'Arafat in Geneva. Biton said yesterday that he is carrying a message from 'Arafat to Israeli Government leaders on peace in the Middle East. Biton affirmed that 'Arafat had informed him of his readiness to hold direct negotiations with Israel outside the framework of an international conference.

Israeli officials yesterday said they refuse to receive any message from Yasir 'Arafat.

'Arafat Holds News Conference in Geneva

JN091952 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has met in Geneva with the representatives of a number of the world's parliaments who are participating in the fourth international conference of nongovernmental organizations on the Palestinian question.

During the meeting, Brother Abu 'Ammar spoke of the international conference and the preparatory committee which were proposed in an initiative launched by Comrade Gorbachev and French President Mitterrand and emphasized that there is an international consensus on the need to convene an international conference, despite the U.S. Administration's stand, which still rejects the idea of convening the conference. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar added: We are calling for holding an international conference on the basis of international legitimacy and also on the basis of all UN resolutions pertaining to the Palestine question.

Regarding the Israeli stand, Brother Abu 'Ammar pointed out that there is division in Israel over the international conference. He added: Sixty-one to 62 percent of Israelis reject the international conference idea and the idea of establishing a Palestinian state, while the other side, headed by Peres, approves of the international conference idea, but this conference is to be modeled on Peres' own style.

As for the Iraq-Iran war, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We are mediators and we are participating in the two good-offices committees that were formed to help end the war. I have exerted special endeavors with the Iranian religious leadership in this regard. I am also in contact with senior Iranian officials to push Iran toward accepting any political initiative. During my visit to Dhaka last month, I called for an urgent meeting of the ICO and asked that peacekeeping forces be stationed between the two warring countries to help end this war. I also affirmed the possibility of using Islamic forces if it were impossible to use international forces to separate the two warring countries' forces.

Afterward, Brother Abu 'Ammar listened to many speakers who lauded the PLO'S role in achieving stability in the region and who also affirmed their support and backing for the just struggle being waged by the Palestinian people.

On Palestinian national unity, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We are proud of our democracy, which is one of the most important and successful democracies in the Arab world. In this regard, I assert that our people in the occupied territory completely support the PLO as their legitimate representative. Suffice it to say that the besieged Palestinian camps in Lebanon paid a high price in terms of blood to express backing and support for the PLO. The price of blood is the greatest price. What happened in Algeria reflects the unity of our people both inside and outside Palestine. There can be no peace or solution by bypassing the Palestinian people's national rights.

I ask the U.S. Administration: You support the right of self-determination to 1,800 people in the Falkland Islands. Why do you deny the same right to 5 million Palestinians? Is this not injustice? The right of self-determination is sacred for all peoples. This is an injustice, a crime, and the continuation of this crime is another crime.

Answering a question on what he thinks of establishing two states, one Palestinian and one Jewish, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: I am not responsible for two states. I am the PLO Executive Committee chairman and am responsible for the Palestinian people. I am elected to realize the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, which were approved by the international community, including their rights to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of an independent state.

Answering a question concerning his meeting with the delegation of Israeli progressive parties and the nature of the meeting, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: Don't you believe that this calls for optimism? My meeting with the [Knesset] members is within the meetings I held with nongovernmental organizations. They include former Knesset members and members of parties. The talks were not bilateral. They were in the form of discussions with nongovernmental organizations, including these friends. I know that they will face trouble. I salute them on their courage and their support for the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights. This is a courageous political stand. I reiterate my appreciation for this stand in my own name and on behalf of my brothers in the Executive Committee.

He was asked: What were your impressions after meeting with the Swiss foreign minister?

He replied: They were positive, constructive, and useful talks. We dealt with means of solving the Palestinian problem through the international conference.

On PLO relations with the Shi'ite force in Lebanon, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: There are two Shi'ite parties: Amal and Hizballah. We had good relations with everybody before we left Beirut. Our ties with Hizballah remained good because it contributes to fighting the Zionist enemy, which is present on Lebanese soil and which attacked the Palestinian camps from the land, sea, and air and which attacked the Lebanese villages again.

Answering a question on his evaluation of the chances of holding an international conference and whether the initiative is progressing or facing a dead end, he said: There is an international consensus on holding an international conference. It is supported by the Harare summit resolutions, the OAU conference in Addis Ababa, the Islamic summit, the socialist countries, the EEC, and the Francophone states. They all support the conference and the Palestinian people's rights. Even the United States supports this conference in principle. There are also the UN resolutions. This is a ready opportunity which will not be repeated.

There are those who believe that the raging Iraq-Iran war prevents the convening of this conference. I tell them they are wrong because every war must end. There will be new changes. The Israeli leadership must understand this.

Answering a question on PLO relations with Latin America, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: No doubt, we attach great importance to this issue. Brother Abu al-Lutf made a tour there last month. We carry out activities there through the Palestinian congress [preceding word in English] in America. We are friendly with many states and we are working with them through the Nonaligned Movement. We establish good relations with these states. Most of these states fully recognize the PLO and some of them have accorded it consular recognition. However, we establish good relations with all of them.

PLO Official on Stand on UN Resolution No. 242

JN091603 Doha QNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Amman, 9 Sep (QNA) — Muhammad Milhim, member of the PLO Executive Committee, has said that the PLO does not oppose the implementation of the principles of UN Security Council Resolution No 242 on returning the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 Israeli aggression. He said the principles of this resolution provide that Israel must withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967 and that occupying land by force is inadmissible.

In a statement to a QNA correspondent in Amman, Milhim added that the organization does not oppose returning the occupied Arab territories to their status prior to the 1967 aggression, although 20 years have elapsed since the issuance of Resolution No 242 and Israel's refusal to implement it.

However, Milhim warned that if any international conference is convened on the basis of this resolution alone it will not reach any radical, comprehensive solution to the Palestine question. He said that the conference the PLO hopes will be convened must tackle the geographical and political dimensions of the Palestinian question, including the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This can be achieved in only two ways. The first is to connect Resolution No 242 with other UN resolutions, including the resolution on partition and those recognizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The other way is to add a new article to Resolution No 242 with a clear and explicit provision on Palestinian self-determination. Only then will the organization be able to consider the amended Resolution No 242 a sound basis for a durable, comprehensive solution.

The Palestinian official affirmed that the PLO political move is based on reaching a comprehensive, just solution to the Palestinian question guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, headed by their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state, according to the commitment of PNC resolutions.

Abu Nidal Warns of 'Arafat's 'Schemes'

NC091052 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 8 Sep 87 p 8

[Text] Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], secretary general of the "Fatah — the Revolutionary Council" movement, met [venue not specified] with the martyr Naji al-'Ali fighting unit yesterday. During the meeting, Abu Nidal delivered a long address in which he reviewed the significance of this unit which carries the martyr's name.

The movement distributed a statement in Beirut which stated that during his meeting Abu Nidal spoke on the Arab situation, the magnitude of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught on the entire Arab world, and the risks inherent in the divisions and conflicts prevailing in most Arab countries.

Abu Nidal warned of 'Arafat's schemes and the direction in which he is moving. He said: "At the time when the Zionist-American enemy was raiding the camps of the martyrs Ma'ruf Sa'd and Naji al-'Ali, martyring dozens of our people and wounding nearly 100 others, 'Arafat was planning a new Zionist-'Arafatist festival in Geneva. Furthermore, 'Arafat is now making contacts to arrange for a new round of fighting in our people's camps, for which he will blame our movement. He intensified these contacts particularly after his involvement in the assassination of our nation's martyr Naji al-'Ali ['Ali Naji

al-Adhami, Palestinian political cartoonist assassinated in London] was exposed.

Abu Nidal also accused 'Arafat of provoking internecine fighting within the Fatah Central Committee. He urged the Palestinian people and organizations in the camps to strengthen their unity to frustrate 'Arafat's schemes.

Abu Nidal hailed the role played by the Lebanese nationalist forces and their cohesion with the Palestinian revolution. He asserted "his strong desire to unite rifles and efforts against the isolationist Zionist enemy in accordance with the proper principles and in a manner that avoids the negative aspects of the past."

Chad

Government Condemns Sudan, Algeria Aid to Libya

AB091733 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1345 GMT 9 Sep 87

["Communique" issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Ndjamena on 9 September — read by permanent secretary of the ministry]

[Summary from poor reception] Against the principles enunciated in the Charters of the OAU and United Nations, "Libya has been illegaly occupying a part of Chadian territory since 1973." The political and military consequences of such an occupation are well known to the international community. "It is therefore sad to note that only a few voices have been raised against the arrogant Libyan occupiers." Is it through cowardice or merely through solidarity? Today, the deterioration in the military situation since the beginning of the year 1987, which saw the Libyan defeat, has made some states declare their positions. And this in any case, is a very good thing for Chad. "It is during the most difficult moments that one sees one's true friends. Chad knows its friends, who have always been at its side to support the just cause of the martyred people of Chad, and condemned the interferences, the aggressions, and the occupation by force of arms of a part of Chadian territory."

Today, the Libyan aggressor and occupant is beginning to feel the pinch that the Chadian people are dealing to it. "Through solidarity with Libya, some Arab states, notably the corrupt and phony regime of Al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi — who has placed the Republic of Sudan under the tutelage of the fascist Al-Qadhdhafi, whose mercenaries are omnipresent on Sudanese land, ready to attack Chad from Sudanese territory — and curiously enough Algeria has followed the Arab League secretary general in endorsing the (?pronouncements) [words indistinct] of the impenitent occupant. The highest political body of Algeria has described Chad's pursuit to the Ma'tan al-Sarrah land and airbase — a right of pursuit, recognized for all attacked states — as a violation of the territorial integrity of Libya."

"Nevertheless, the Chadian Government feels indignant about this, for Algeria, which is a member of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee, should exercise restraint in its pronouncements. In any event, the international (?principles) and the truth that have governed the demarcation of the Chad-Libya border are the same as those that governed the demarcation of the Algeria-Libya border. (?It is surprising) that Algeria, which has kept silent for more than 10 years on the occupation of the Chadian (?territory) by Libya, now accuses Chad of aggression, while Chad is defending itself by exercising its legitimate right of pursuit."

The Algerian daily in Arabic, *Al-Chaab*, which has hidden the truth, should know that its partial stand in the conflict is not honorable. "Libya's friends should not forget that Chadians are very proud of their freedom, dignity, independence, and the territorial integrity of their fatherland." Although Chad is respectful of the freedom of each country, it calls on Libya's friends to advise Libya to desist from its interference and aggression against Chad, which is contrary to international law. It is known that when this international law is not respected, there cannot be good- neighborly relations among states.

The Chadian Government has always expressed its readiness to accept just proposals that can bring about a peaceful solution to the conflict. "The Chadian government reaffirms its total preparedness to cooperate with all well-intentioned people. It accepts without reservation all the (?peace) proposals that have been made so far, particularly Togo's appeal for a peaceful, honorable, just, and lasting solution for both sides."

Reports on Border Conflict With Libya Continue

Tekro, Wour Bombed 8-9 Sep

AB091915 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1849 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] The barbaric Libyan Air Force is continuing its bombings on the north of our country. It will be recalled that the Tripoli expansionists relentlessly shelled Tekro to the north of Ounianga Kebir yesterday. This morning the Libyan air raids continued on Wour to the west of Bardai, in the Tibesti Region. It is noteworthy that these bombing operations came 72 hours after a large Libyan bomber, a Tupolev-22, had been shot down over our capital by the "Sparrowhawk" operation anti-aircraft defense system. The plane was shattered to pieces and its crew completely incinerated.

Results of Ma'tan al-Sarrah Clash

AB092005 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1852 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] The results of the heroic operation carried out by the FANT against the Ma'tan al-Sarrah base have been released by the FANT High Command. Some 1,713 colonialist dogs were killed while 312 were taken prisoner including 2 Yugoslav mercenaries and 1 East German mercenary. This is clear evidence of the participation of mercenaries in the fighting alongside the fascist troops. After successfully carrying out its lofty and noble mission, the FANT seized an impressive quantity of equipment before returning to its base.

Three Mig-23's and one redoubtable Mi-24 were shot down and their crew killed. Some 26 aircraft were destroyed on the ground. Also destroyed were 70 tanks, 52 BMP's and BM-21's, 12 [word indistinct] antiaircraft defense systems, 67 106-mm guns, 4 vehicles mounted with HF radios, 1 radio broadcasting station, 8 batteries of SAM-13's and SAM-6's, 8 radar stations, 87 Toyota troop carriers, 78 heavy duty trucks, 14 large gasoline reservoirs, 2 runways, and (?36) cottages.

This was all destroyed by the FANT at Ma'tan al-Sarrah. The least that one can say in conclusion is that the mission was carried out, carried out very successfully.

Oueddei Threatens to Take Up Arms Against Habre

LD092318 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Ndjamena has announced more Libyan bombings in the north of the country. JANA, for its part, has announced violent fighting between supporters of Hissein Habre and supporters of Goukouni Oueddei in the Tibesti mountains in the northwest of the country. Even if this news is to be treated with caution, it should be noted that it comes at a time when Goukouni Oueddei, who is currently in Ouagadougou, told our correspondent in the region, Stephen Smith, in an exclusive interview, that his talks with Ndjamena have come to a standstill. Goukouni Oueddei is even threatening to take up arms again. In short, national reconciliation is seriously compromised, as Stephen Smith explains.

[Smith] Yes, the talks with Ndjamena are at a standstill, Goukouni Oueddei told us, so that there does not appear to be any hope left of an understanding with President Hissein Habre. I shall be making an appeal in the very near future to reform the unity of the opposition in Chad on a new basis, the original leader of the GUNT said, making quite clear the aim of this step. According to him, it involves bringing together all those who are opposed to Ndjamena in order to adopt a tougher and more just position, end quote.

After long months of negotiations, which are still far from over, Goukouni Oueddei is thus going back on the very principle of his siding with Habre's troops. In fact, he told us that since there were no real overtures from Ndjamena, he will take up arms again.

As regards the news from JANA about fighting in Tibesti between his supporters and Hissein Habre's soldiers, Goukouni Oueddei said that he knew nothing about these clashes. He said that he would address all Chadian combatants, whether or not they were supporters of his, because — he believes — Hissein Habre has involved them in this useless struggle. While waiting for this stand to be taken, it may be noted that the reformation of a united opposition is at the very least hypothetical, given that, as far as Goukouni Oueddei is concerned, this unity should be around him. In fact, at this very moment, Goukouni Oueddei is in Ouagadougou, just like the leader of the neo-GUNT, Acheikh Ibn Oumar, who says he is quite prepared to meet him — an offer, however, that Goukouni Oueddei rejects, as he is portraying himself as legitimate president of the Chadian opposition.

Egypt

Ghali Returns From Canada, Makes Statement

NC091928 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1910 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Cairo from Canada tonight after heading the Egyptian delegation to the Francophone conference in Quebec. Egypt participated in this conference as an observer. [passage omitted]

Dr Ghali described his discussions with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil in Paris as positive, adding that he had declared to President al-Jumayyil Egypt's support for Lebanese legitimacy in its effort to realize national reconciliation and territorial integrity without foreign inteference. He added that Egypt would welcome the Lebanese president should he decide to visit.

In conclusion, Dr Ghali commented on the fighting between Chad and Libya, saying: Egypt's stand has not changed. It supports Chadian legitimacy. He affirmed Egypt's support for the territorial integrity of Chad and denounced any foreign interference, particularly Libyan, in its domestic affairs.

Dr Ghali is to submit a detailed report on the results of his discussions and meetings to President Husni Mubarak.

U.S. Helicopter Crashes During Maneuvers

PM091105 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 25 Aug 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "U.S. Plane Crashes During 'Bright Star' Maneuvers"]

[Text] A U.S. Cobra helicopter crashed last Friday near the town of Al-'Amiriyah due to an engine defect while participating in the fourth Egyptian-U.S."Bright Star" maneuvers. The pilot and copilot were uninjured. Town residents informed the Al-'Amiriyah police who, in turn, called the military police for help. A unit was sent to the crash location to guard the plane and to protect the pilot and copilot.

Although the pilot (George Slinder) called the command of the U.S. air unit participating in the maneuvers for help, the rescue plane reached him 2 hours later. This means the Americans have failed to rescue one of their planes!

It was decided to extend the second stage of the maneuvers, ending last Friday instead of Thursday.

AL-AHRAM on Al-Qadhdhafi's Policy in Chad

NC100709 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2310 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* declares that Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has brought an abominable affliction upon himself, his Army, and his country. The paper points out that the Chadian forces have penetrated a surprising distance into Libyan territory, captured an air base, and destroyed 30 planes. A very large number of Libyans have been killed or wounded. This has prompted Al-Qadhdhafi to declare a general mobilization to confront this crushing defeat.

In its article tomorrow, *Al-Ahram* says: Al-Qadhdhafi has got himself into a painful predicament because of his stupid policy. His excursion into Chad has turned into a hell, the fires of which have spread into Libya itself. The arms arsenal for which he paid with the blood of the masses was no help to him. The colonel did not care that the blood of his citizens was being shed in a land that is not theirs, a separate sovereign country.

The paper adds: The Libyan people, who have been subjugated, humiliated, and degraded under Al-Qadhdhafi's rule, have the right to question the usefulness of this "sterile policy" which satisfies no one except that conceited fool. A large part of the territory of a foreign state was carved off and forcibly annexed to an empire. Battles were subsequently waged to regain it and use it as a springboard for expansion. What is the meaning of this?

In conclusion, *Al-Ahram* says: Al-Qadhdhafi is appealing to his people and seeking their aid now that the balance of power has changed, the situation at the front has been reversed, calamity has overtaken him, and he has suffered a big military scandal in addition to his successive defeats. The paper urges the silent people to rise against their executioner and murderer and declare a general mobilization against their true archenemy.

Libya

TV Shows U.S., French Weapons Captured

LD092300 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Excerpts] The television camera has recorded the losses inflicted upon the enemy following its failed aggression on the Al-Sarrah civilian airport in the great Jamahiriyah. Our courageous Armed Forces have crushed the aggression, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and captured various types of U.S., French, and Egyptian weapons, which imperialism had supplied to the enemy.

This is the launching base of the Milan antitank missile, of French manufacture, and is considered one of the most up-to-date missiles that operates on the principle of operator to target directly. [passage omitted

The surprise of the battle was the use of the Stinger missile. Chad has been supplied with large quantities of them. This is a carrying case for the U.S. Stinger missile. It is new and has not been fired. This missile is equipped with a computer so that it cannot be fired on U.S. aircraft. It is considered one of the most modern antiaircraft missiles. This is a French Mark L-89 launcher used against armored vehicles with a range of 800 meters. We have captured large quantities of them and it is considered to be the most modern launcher in the French arsenal of anti-armor missiles. This indicates France's interest in supplying the enemy with the latest developments in weapons.

There is also another weapon of U.S. manufacture. It is a 66-mm anti-armor missile with a range up to 600 meters and is fired only once. It is considered to be the most modern anti-armor missile in the world.

A 106- mm cannon of U.S. manufacture was captured in large quantities. A 23- mm antiaircraft gun and ammunition was also captured. [passage omitted]

U.S. 'Lying' Over Missile Supplies to Chad

LD100919 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] *The Washington Post* yesterday quoted U.S. officials as saying that the U.S. Administration is currently studying the question of supplying agent Habre with anti-aircraft sophisticated "Stinger" missiles. JANA's international affairs editor has commented on this by saying that the "Stinger" missiles which the Americans allege that they are thinking about sending to Chad are, in fact, already in Chad. Everybody can see tens of these missiles which were captured by the Libyan Arab Armed Forces from the forces of agent Habre. Journalists can see large numbers of these missiles which the U.S. Administration has supplied to the mutineer clique in Ndjamena. Therefore, the statement that the U.S. Administration is studying this issue is open to question. We have evidence for this, the editor added, and said: Either the U.S. Government is lying to its own press and leaking false news to it in order to deceive the American people, or the U.S. press itself is lying and is carrying out the task of deceiving the people.

JANA Editor Criticizes Mubarak Speech

LD091748 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1635 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, 9 September JANA — The president of the Egyptian regime renewed his attachment to the Stable David [Camp David] agreements. He said that talking about abrogating these agreements has become an obsolete and outdated matter. He described in an address made yesterday his relations with some Arab countries as good and said that there is continuous consultation within this framework.

He pointed out that Libya has been in contact with Egypt. Commenting on this, the JANA domestic affairs editor said "that the contacts to which the president of the Egyptian regime has referred are made within the framework of the continuous efforts by the brother leader of the revolution to get Egypt to renounce the Stable David agreement. We have announced several times our willingness to support Egypt if it decides to renounce the stable.

"It has now become obvious through the comments of the Egyptian president that Egypt does not want to renounce the stable, and considers any such talk and contacts related to its abrogation as an old matter."

The editor stressed that the Arab leaders with whom the Egyptian president has said that he has good relations and holds constant consultations are being deceived because there is no benefit or advantage to be hoped from dialogue or contacts. They must determine their stand since the Egyptian president has clearly determined his stand on the agreement. They must now either enter the stable with him and declare that openly or take a clear stand toward the Egyptian regime.

'Fierce Fighting' Between Goukouni, Habre Forces

LD091442 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] It has been learned from reliable sources that fierce fighting has erupted in the Tibesti mountain mass [in Chad] between the FAP [People's Armed Forces] forces, which are loyal to Goukouni Oueddei, and the FANT gangs, which belong to the lackey Hebrew [reference to Habre]. The sources have stressed that fighting is still raging.

Embassy in Algiers Hosts Anniversary Reception

LD091733 Tripoli JANA in English 1434 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, September 9, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in sisterly Algeria gave a reception yesterday evening to commemorate the 18th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih Revolution.

The reception — which was held at "Aurace" Hotel in the capital Algiers — was attended by: Muhammad Cherif Messaadia, the member of the Political Bureau in charge of the Permanent Secretariat, a large number of officials in the Algerian National Liberation Front's party, ministers, directors of institutions in Algeria, heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Algeria and representatives of liberation movements in the country.

President Chadli Bendjedid sent a greeting card and bouquet of flowers as a token of his participation in the Libyan Arab people's joyous celebrations marking the 18th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih Revolution.

All those attending the reception, told the secretary of the brotherhood bureau to convey their sincere greetings to the leader of the revolution and the Libyan Arab people on such a grand occasion expressing their appreciation and amazement towards the accomplishments of the great Al-Fatih Revolution on all fronts and its leading role in supporting freedom causes in the world and the support it gives to nations struggling against tyranny and despotism.

Polish Science, Education Minister Departs

LD092139 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0735 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Sep JANA — Mr Benon Miskiewicz, the Polish minister of science and higher education, left Tripoli yesterday evening after concluding a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to a JANA correspondent before his departure from Tripoli International Airport, Mr Miskiewicz hailed the visit, which he described as very fruitful. It gave me the chance, he added, to be apprised of the achievements of the Great Jamahiriyah in the field of science, education, and scientific research. I was impressed by the Libyan universities that I visited and the excellent scientific equipment and developed architectural designs that I saw.

The visit, he added, also offered me the chance to meet with the Libyan lecturers in the field of humanities, and also to further strengthen the friendly relations that link the Polish and the Arab Libyan peoples.

Joint Commission Meeting With Malta Held 9 Sep

LD100356 Tripoli JANA in English 1414 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Fatih [September] 9, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The meetings of the Libyan Arab-Maltese mixed commission began this morning in the city of Misratah.

The meeting was attended by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Industry and on the Maltese side "John Daly" [name as received] the Maltese minister for industry.

Working committees were set up to study co-operation perspectives between Great Jamahiriyah and Malta and the development of existing cooperation between the two friendly countries in economic, industrial and commercial spheres.

Further on Commission Meeting

LD100400 Tripoli JANA in English 1428 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Misratah, Al-Fatih [September] 9, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Libyan Arab-Maltese mixed commission continued its proceedings this morning in Misratah for the second [as received] consecutive day.

The mixed commission, which set up a number of working committees, is studying and reviewing all the provisions of past accords and evaluating the activities and works of joint companies and laying down a strategy for marketing between the two countries as well as the study of the situation of the proposed companies and offers related to new projects between the two friendly countries.

The agenda of the commission includes the transfer of technology, expansion of training, technical and industrial education and all matters related to trade exchange between Great Jamahiriyah and Malta.

Sudan

Cabinet Reviews Security, Other Issues

JN091126 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Sep (SUNA) — During its regular meeting here yesterday, the Cabinet adopted a number of measures to strengthen and support the security organs and enable them to perform their duties satisfactorily. These measures were taken after the Cabinet had reviewed the security situation in the country according to a report presented by the interior minister.

The Cabinet also heard two other reports: One from the interior minister on his trip to Uganda last week and the agreements reached to strengthen Sudanese-Ugandan ties;

and another presented by the industry minister on his visit to Ethiopia last week and the serious endeavors being made to improve relations between the two countries.

Al-Mirghani Interviewed on Government Coalition

PM081425 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 29 Aug 87 p 7-8

[Interview with Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party Leader Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani by 'Uthman Mirghani in Khartoum; date not given]

[Text] *Al-Tadamun:* The current crisis is basically over an honorary post; that is the post of a State Council member. Why did the crisis erupt in such a way?

Al-Mirghani: We all know what happened previously. I will therefore concentrate in this interview on the period after my return to Khartoum from London. Immediately after my arrival, I initiated a series of meetings with the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP] leaderships and organs — that is, the Political Bureau and the parliamentary body — to get all the details. I found the party ranks very angry because Al-Ummah Party organs had deliberately begun clashing with the DUP organs. The prevailing impression in the DUP ranks was that even if there was a problem or disagreement over a certain individual, that disagreement should have been tackled in a different way to ensure a satisfactory result for all concerned and in a manner that would guarantee the continuation of DUP-Al-Ummah cooperation. The Al-Ummah Party decided to oppose the nomination of Ahmad al-Sayyid Hamad to the post of State Council member despite the fact that the DUP had made the nomination democratically and despite the fact that the vacant State Council seat had been designated for the DUP. It was neither reasonable nor acceptable that the Al-Ummah Party's Political Bureau and parliamentary body should meet to adopt a decision contrary to the decision taken by the DUP's Political Bureau and parliamentary body regarding that nomination. The majority of the DUP members saw the Al-Ummah Party decision as one of confrontation.

The crisis intensified when the Al-Ummah Party nominated someone else who is not a DUP member for that State Council position. In view of this escalation, the DUP Political Bureau and parliamentary body met during my absence in London and adopted a number of decisions of which I was notified and on which I was consulted. These decisions are now being implemented.

After my return from London, the party meetings continued in my presence and with my participation and I began exploring the views of party leaderships and other influential political circles with regard to the political situation. My first meeting was with Dr Hasan al-Turabi, National Islamic Front secretary general, and it took place in my home. This was followed in the evening of the same day by a meeting with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. It was followed by meetings with all political leaders. I met with the leaders of the Communist Party, the Al-Ba'th Party, and southern parties. The aim of all these meetings was to form a national government.

We realize that certain difficulties stand in the way of forming a national government, but we will continue on this course and at the same time look at other possible alternatives to become prepared for all eventualities if the formation of a national government becomes impossible. Since 2 and 1/2 years remain of the current parliamentary term, it is imperative that agreement is reached to lend continuity and stability to any new government. That can be achieved through the adoption of clear, specific, and agreed programs and policies regardless of whether the government is a national government or a coalition government with a nationalist approach. In the interest of the country we are trying to tackle the matter calmly, wisely, and evenly. By the same token, we have been of the opinion that the current government structure should be maintained in its present form until the problem is solved and a new situation emerges.

Al-Tadamun: You have said that some difficulties preclude the formation of a national government. What are these difficulties?

Al-Mirghani: Some of these difficulties can be found in the attitude of certain parties to the question of national government formation. The Sudanese National Party, for example, says that it wants a national government with a strong opposition while the Communist Party rejects the idea of a national government, advocates nationalist policies, and believes a national government would collapse within a short period of time and that would affect the state's nationalist course. There are other sides which completely reject the idea of a national government and are opposed to the participation of certain elements in the government.

These are some of the difficulties which faced us in the initial stages of consultation, but our opinion of a national government has not changed. We submitted that opinion in the past and we do so now in the belief that the country's current problems, ranging from economic difficulties to the public's living standards, the war in the south, the question of holding a constitutional conference, and the adoption of a clear and agreed foreign policy necessitate the formation of a national government embracing all sides, or a coalition government with nationalist policies.

Al-Tadamun: Should it become impossible to form a national government, what are the alternatives?

Al-Mirghani: There are three options as far as the DUP is concerned. The first is the formation of a national government, the second is reshaping the present coalition if a national government is impossible, and the third is opposition if there is no agreement on either of the two former options. Any other alternative would unsettle the political situation, something we do not want. Forming a minority government would definitely disturb the political situation and it would mean that a few deputies would be able to manipulate the government in any way they like, because by shifting from one side to another, they would be able to

bring down the government. Such a situation would not serve the country's interests, nor would it be conducive to political stability. It would in fact expose the democratic process to the threat of a setback. That is why we want a government supported by an overwhelming majority capable of achieving stability for the country and the political system. If a national government is possible that would be fine, because it is what we want. If not, then efforts must be made to form a government supported by a large parliamentary majority.

Al-Tadamun: Regarding the second option, which is reshaping the present coalition, are there any clues as to how it should be done?

Al-Mirghani: A committee is now studying all aspects of this matter. It was formed to study the question of a national government and possible alternatives.

Al-Tadamun: This is not the only crisis to face the coalition government. There were other crises and problems before this one. Do you believe that the formula for your coalition with the Al-Ummah Party has failed?

Al-Mirghani: We are in agreement that if a national government is not possible then the existing coalition formula should be redrafted and linked to a charter and to clear objectives and a clear concept to avoid the recurrence of differences. True, there was a memorandum of understanding between the DUP and the Al-Ummah Party, but because it was drafted in a short time when the country had no government, that memorandum of understanding was not comprehensive and lacked details on issues for which the memorandum presented mere guidelines. It only gave a general framework on foreign policy, for example, and the same is true of other policy aspects. What we now need is to spell out our policies clearly and in detail so there will be no disagreement between members of the government, as happened in the past over several foreign policy issues.

Al-Tadamun: Some people claim that you have been the weaker side in the ruling coalition. What is your answer to that?

Al-Mirghani: The coalition government has accomplished many things with the participation of the DUP as a full partner. We never felt that we were the weaker side or partner. If the people making such claims are referring to differences within the government, the answer is that differences within governments are a normal thing and an essential part of democracy. Due to the absence of a specific and detailed foreign policy, differences have occurred between the two parties on certain foreign policy aspects. If the DUP had remained silent the only audible voice on foreign policy would have come from one side and we would not have been heard, but what did happen was that we expressed our views and insisted on them.

As for any excesses made in day to day dealings, we drew attention to them so that they could be remedied or rectified by mutual agreement. Those who try to suggest that we have been absent from the arena are mistaken, especially bearing in mind the results achieved by the party in the Al-Jazirah, Khashm al-Qaryah, and Halfa farmers' elections in which we scored major victories which would not have been possible if the DUP was absent. These victories perhaps confirm that we are an effective force making steady progress and growth.

Al-Tadamun: The DUP general congress has been postponed more than once. In view of the latest political developments, have you now set a date for it?

Al-Mirghani: Actually, a decision has only recently been made on this matter of the congress. So it is inaccurate to say that it has been postponed more than once. Yes, there was talk in the past about the general congress, but no date was set for it. Early in July it was agreed that it would be held 4 November, corresponding to 12 Rabi' Awwal, the month in which the prophet, may God's peace and blessings be with him, was born. It will also mark the 20th anniversary of the party under its present name.

Al-Tadamun: You have been quoted as saying that the Aozou region is a part of Libya. Could we hear your views on this matter?

Al-Mirghani: The Aozou sector is Libyan territory. I did not say this just out of courtesy or as an unstudied statement. All past agreements confirm that a major part of Aozou belongs to Libya. These agreements existed even under the French administration in Chad. Then there was the agreement signed by the former Chadian president and Al-Sanusi regime in Libya, confirming that the Aozou sector, not northern Chad, is part of Libyan territory. We support Libya's right to the Aozou sector and Chad's right to northern Chad. France, which now fully supports the Chadian Government, had warned the Chadians against entering the Aozou sector. This stand of ours is a stand for what is right. When Libya is right we support it and when Chad is right we support it, as we did on the issue of northern Chad.

Al-Tadamun: Your position on the Mecca incidents has been more advanced than that of the government. Is that because your party has closer links with Saudi Arabia or was it simply an expression of your party's opinion as a partner in the Sudanese Government?

Al-Mirghan: We acted in our official capacity as part of the Sudanese state. Ahmad al-Mirghani, in his capacity as State Council chairman, promptly contacted King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, as soon as the news about the regrettable incidents in holy Mecca was broadcast. Our condemnation of these incidents was as much an expression of the feelings of all the Sudanese people of all sectors and affiliations as it was an expression of the feelings of the Sudanese Government. Sudan, motivated by its close links with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its Islamic faith, quickly condemned the violation of the sanctity of the holy mosque and the security of the pilgrims. Our stand reflected the position not only of the DUP but also of all Sudanese Muslims.

Al-Tadamun: Our final question is about the rumored resignation of Ahmad al-Mirghani from the post of State Council chairman. How true is that?

Al-Mirghani: Yes, Ahmad al-Mirghani did write out his resignation, but the party leaderships asked him to continue in his position as State Council chairman to prevent complications that would emerge if he did resign. He responded to the request of the party leaderships, which are the Political Bureau and the parliamentary body.

Al-Tadamun: Was the resignation meant to be a protest against the Al-Ummah Party's reaction to the nomination of Ahmad al-Sayyid Hamad as State Council member?

Al-Mirghani: Yes, it was a protest against the imbalance created as a result of the Al-Ummah Party's nomination of a non-DUP member to fill the vacant state council seat. It was a protest against the insult to the DUP.

SPLA Military Claims 18 Aug-3 Sep Reported

EA092001 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Excerpts] SPLA units of Volcano Battalion under the direct command of Captain 'Abd al-'Aziz Adam al-Hulw and the overall command of Major Yusuf Kuwah Makki, alternate member of SPLM-SPLA Political-Military High Command and zonal commander of southern Kurdufan, attacked the town of (Mendi) on 18 August 1987. Correspondent says that the enemy suffered heavy casualties in men and widespread damages in material, including the ammunition stores, which were burnt to the ground. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Major Yusuf Kuwah Makki, alternate member of SPLM-SPLA Political-Military High Command and zonal commander of southern Kurdufan, has warned Chief Muhammad Rahamah of Mendei against harboring anti-SPLA elements in his area. Major Yusuf also warned Sadiq al-Mahdi's militia at (Tubabi) area, in Hayman, western Kosti, to lay down their arms and join the SPLA or else they will face the consequences of their hostility against the people.

In another development, radio SPLA correspondent in southern Kurdufan says that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's government has withdrawn its policemen from the small towns for fear of possible SPLA attacks and massed them in Hayban.

Four enemy soldiers have been killed and seven were injured in a raid inside Rumbek town by the SPLA forces of the 3d Company of Zalan Battalion under the direct command of Major (Andrew Anyiem Aliet). The raid, which took place on 3 September 1987, was conducted by Second Lieutenant Samuel Ateny, Sergeant (Moses Marial Adut), and Lance Corporal (Majok Ayeto).

SPLA forces of Shark Battalion under the direct command of Captain (Mading Duwor) and overall command of Lieutenant Colonel Bona Bang Dhol, clashed with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's forces at a bridge inside Tonj town on the 3 September 1987. Correspondnet says that six enemy soldiers were killed, including two police constables and three wildlife-warders. [passage omitted]

Earlier, forces of Shark Battalion under the direct command of Captain (Peter Mading Duwor) raided the enemy positions inside Tonj, killing four and three others were injured. [passage omitted]

Lieutent Colonel Willima Nyuan Bany, member of SPLM/SPLA Political-Military High Command and SPLA chief of staff, has confirmed the fall of the Mayom town in western Upper Nile into the hands of SPLA on 2 September 1987, which was denied by the Upper Nile governor, Manasseh Majok Rondial. According to our correspondent in the SPLA Headquarters, Lt Col William Nyuan commented that the governor of Upper Nile said that in an attempt to mislead the public opinion. Lt Col William Nyuan reiterated that the governor, who is a hypocrite and far from the scene of events, has the right to say that so that he secures his portion of quota in Khartoum with which he is engaged. [sentence as heard] Lt Col William said that if the governor of Upper Nile wants to prove that Mayom is captured by the SPLA, let him ask his master, the commander of Malakal, who is in picture of the exact situation.

Saudi Arabia

Moroccan Denial of Shrine Guards Noted

LD091257 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Denying reports circulated by some information media that the Moroccan Government has agreed to supply the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with a number of Moroccan soldiers for security duties, the Moroccan news agency issued the following item at noon today:

In the wake of the news broadcast by London radio in yesterday's Alam al-Dhahirah [The World at Noon] program, which announced that Morocco has agreed to supply the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with a number of Moroccan soldiers to participate in maintaining security in the holy places, informed Moroccan sources categorically deny this report and announce that the talks His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud held with Moroccan officials did not in any way concern this subject.

King Fahd Affirms Support for Kuwait

LD071912 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1650 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 7 Sep (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the custodian of the two holy mosques, presided over a Council of Ministers session that was held this afternoon in the Al-Salam Palace in Jeddah.

In a statement to SPA following this session, Information Minister Ali al-Sha'ir reported that the Council was first informed about the political and security developments that have taken place in the region over the last 2 days. The Council listened with great interest to all the statements and communiques issued by the officials of fraternal Kuwait with regard to repeated aggressions against Kuwaiti oil tankers and some populated areas and industrial centers in southern Kuwait.

The Council reiterated the Saudi stance in support of fraternal Kuwait in all fields.

Minister al-Sha'ir declared that the custodian of the two holy mosques analyzed and discussed the situation in the Arabian Gulf region in light of current developments and the continuous escalation in Gulf waters. The custodian of the two holy mosques, may God protect him, stated that it is regrettable for events in the Gulf to overshadow the most important issues of the Arab nation. At the forefront of these are the Palestinian issue and the events in Lebanon, which are becoming more acute and escalating further each day, thus leading to complete economic deterioration. The events in Lebanon can no longer be tolerated by its citizens in view of the fact that they have waited patiently throughout the phases of the bloody tragedy since 1975. This is in addition to the important Islamic issues, the foremost of which is the matter of Afghanistan.

The information minister added: The custodian of the two holy mosques also explained how he envisages the hostile plan whose features have begun to emerge. He stressed that the only outlet for foiling this plan lies in the unanimity of the Arab nation within the framework of joint Arab action to establish regional peace and stability.

The custodian of the two holy mosques, may God protect him, warned against the continuation of the tense atmosphere prevailing in relations between some fraternal states. This is a matter that hinders the efforts being made to reduce tension so that comparative unanimity can prevail prior to convening an Arab summit.

In his statement to SPA, the information minister declared that with regard to domestic isssues the leader of the march spoke about some important matters. These included the doubling of our concern for raising the sons of this country in the proper manner in terms of their religion and homeland while preserving the inherited traditions and morals of society, guided by the teachings of our Islamic belief.

King Fahd urged the youth — the graduates of secondary schools, scientific institutes, and technical centers — to enlist in all branches and sectors of the Armed Forces. He stated: During my weekly meeting yesterday with my brother citizens, I answered a number of questions pertaining to various affairs, including the future of our graduates whose qualifications did not enable them to acquire a place at universities or military or scientific institutes. I said that they should serve their homeland in the military sphere, which would welcome them and provide them with good training at the highest level, especially in all areas of military aviation, so that they will become a shield for their homeland and a support to their families. Following training, those who wish to continue will be most welcome to do so, and those who opt to return to civilian life will return to it strong and qualified to shoulder responsibility. [passage omitted]

The information minister added that the custodian of the two holy mosques then informed the Council about the results of his recent meeting with His Excellency 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Iraqi RCC, and his meeting last night with His Excellency Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, YAR vice president and foreign minister. The Council then continued to discuss the other issues on the agenda. [passage omitted]

Gulf War Battle Reports Continue

2 Iranian Tugboats Sunk

Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Shipping sources said today that two Iranian tugboats were yesterday sunk by Iraqi warplanes in a raid near the Iranian oil export terminal at Khark Island in the northern Gulf. The two tugboats were used to assist oil tankers at the Iranian oil export terminal in Khark.

It is noted that our gigantic Air Force dealt blows to two maritime targets near the Iranian coast yesterday.

Communique No 2,818 Issued

JN091650 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Communique No 2,818 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continued their combat activities against the aggressors. The following is a roundup of these activities for last night and today:

1. The number of combat activities carried out by our rapacious hawks today in their attacks against vital installations deep in enemy territory, referred to by Communique No 2,817 issued this afternoon, in destroying the aggressors' military capabilities in the operational sectors totaled 122 combat missions. Our aircraft then returned to the homeland except for one plane, which fell in enemy territory. We hold the Iranian side responsible for safeguarding the life of its pilot.

2. The knights of the helicopter gunships carried out 43 combat missions against the rogues' concentrations, equipment, and weapons, inflicting new losses upon them. Following these missions' completion, our knights then returned safely to base, God be praised.

3. One enemy tank was destroyed, an enemy rogue was killed, three infantry positions were destroyed; and one 60-mm mortar, one 40-mm launcher, and one medium machinegun were found in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

4. One shovel [preceding word in English] was destroyed, an enemy engineering effort was disrupted, and one ammunition dump was blown up in the VII Army Corps sector.

5. Using long-range artillery, the criminal enemy shelled residential areas in Basra and Khanaqin. The shelling damaged a number of houses and civilian properties.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 September 1987

USSR's Gerasimov Denies Emigration Changes

TA101032 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov denies reports that he is about to announce a change in policy concerning Jewish emigration. Reporter Gid'on Remez put the question to Gerasimov in a phone call to Moscow a few minutes ago, shortly before Gerasimov was to start his weekly briefing.

[Begin recording] [Gerasimov] I don't plan to announce anything, any changes.

[Remez] We were under the impression sir, that you were at least about to respond to some questions concerning . . .

[Gerasimov, interrupting] I don't know where you have got this impression from. It's a wrong impression. Maybe they want to ask me questions. I don't know. I don't plan any, but if they ask I can answer.

[Remez] So perhaps I will ask you, sir, such as the number of exit visas that may be issued or the fate of people who have been waiting for them for a long time.

[Gerasimov] Well, you must wait till my briefing.

[Remez] I see. So you will address these questions there, then.

[Gerasimov] OK.

[Remez] May I just then put another few questions to you, and if you can't answer them now, maybe you'll answer them then, whether there . . .

[Gerasimov, interrupting] Which are?

[Remez] Specifically concerning Ida Nudel, who has been waiting for a visa for a long time, and also . . .

[Gerasimov, interrupting] To whom?

[Remez] Miss Ida Nudel.

[Gerasimov] Yes.

[Remez] And also, whether there is any fresh development on the question of direct flights for people leaving the Soviet Union to Israel. And whether we can expect the permission for a similar Israeli delegation? And whether there is anything in the rumors about Israeli leaders being invited to Moscow? Do you have anything to tell me now on those questions, sir?

[Gerasimov] I have put them down. [end recording]

Peres Favors Buying Aircraft Engines in Europe

TA081827 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres has advised the Israeli Aircraft Industries to consider acquiring the engines in any future aircraft development project from Europe. Peres says this would guarantee export opportunities. The foreign minister was addressing the Jerusalem Economic Club. Peres told his audience the United States was involved in 60 percent of the production of the Lavi, and this proportion alone cost more than the purchase price of an F-16 jet fighter.

Peres revealed he had never really supported the Lavi fighter, but had refrained from opposing it out of respect for the opinions of those who had made the decision.

Finance Minister Meets Shultz on U.S. Aid

TA100657 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Finance Minister Moshe Nisim last night talked with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. At the end of the talk he said the United States will help Israel through the difficulties arising in the wake of the decision to scrap the Lavi project. Our correspondent in Washington Shim'on Schiffer waited for the finance minister at the U.S. State Department and is filing the following report:

[Begin recording] [Schiffer] Secretary Shultz and Minister Nisim held a 20-minute tete-a-tete talk. The topic of their conversation was the grounded Lavi plane and the U.S. commitment to help overcome the difficulties arising in the wake of the decision.

I do not view U.S. involvement in the Lavi issue so far as pressure or gross pressure, as several personages in Israel tried to describe this, Minister Nisim told me in an interview he granted me. The Americans were entitled to express their opinion, according to Nisim.

Minister Nisim, in your view, is the U.S. Administration or Secretary Shultz aware of the difficult decision Israel made on the Lavi?

[Nisim] Yes indeed. This is my feeling and this was reflected in remarks by Secretary Shultz, who expressed his understanding for the difficult and painful decision we made in the Cabinet about 10 days ago.

[Schiffer] If the U.S. Administration is indeed aware of this, the resultant question is to what practical degree is the U.S. Administration prepared to aid the State of Israel? What did you learn about this from your meeting with Secretary Shultz, in both your tete-a-tete talk and the wider forum discussion?

[Nisim] Well, we were first promised that the U.S. aid which today stands at $1.8 billion will not be reduced in the coming 2 years of the present U.S. Administration's term, although there is, as known, a trend toward cuts in U.S. foreign aid. Second, we were promised that the offset procurement arrangement of the U.S. Administration or companies in Israel will also continue for the next 2 years at the rate — it is possible to state the figure at this time; it was in doubt in the past — of $150 million. This sum means employment or rather the prevention of

the dismissal of 3,000 workers who would have faced dismissal had we not halted the Lavi project because the offset arrangement was going to be stopped this year. In addition, we were promised — and this will be carried out — that we will be able to increase the portion of the aid money converted into shekels by an additional $100 million, which will raise the convertible sum to $400 million. In other words, this will help us cope with the employment problem, as well as facilitate the preparation or the planning and implementation of IDF alternatives relevant to Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI]. [Schiffer] Mr Finance Minister, was the decision to scrap the Lavi plane a result of U.S. pressure or a result of both U.S. pressure and Finance Ministry needs? How would you define this?

[Nisim] I can say what my considerations were. I made my personal decision independent of the U.S. position. I can say today, as I did yesterday, with certainty that I would have reached the same conclusion even if the United States had shown no involvement in this issue. I do not view U.S. involvement so far as pressure, surely not gross pressure. All we have been told to date is that if the Lavi project had been continued, the United States would not have been able to increase the aid to Israel in order to finance Israel's additional military needs reflected in the IDF alternatives today. I think they were entitled to say this. In any event, it is possible to say that the U.S. attitude toward this issue of scrapping the Lavi project was one of understanding of our problems. As I stated earlier, we will gain several advantages from the United States which will ease the dire distress in which the IAI and the State of Israel find themselves in the wake of this painful decision on scrapping the Lavi.

[Schiffer] I can therefore understand from your remarks that we do not dance to the tune of others?

[Nisim] We are an independent country. We need to be an independent country. We should also aspire to improve the Israeli economy to be independent of help from foreign countries, including our friend the United States. However, this is a long process. I believe the decision we made was an independent one. In any event, as I have said, as far as I was concerned I was not at all influenced by the U.S. position. I took this position prior to any U.S. involvement. [end recording]

Labor Retreats From Early Election Drive

TA090718 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Sep 87 p 2

[Report by Menahem Shalev]

[Excerpt] The Labour Party will not renew its drive for early elections when the Knesset reconvenes for its fall session, Party Secretary-General 'Uzi Bar'am said yesterday.

In a meeting with political reporters in Tel Aviv, Bar'am repeatedly referred to November 1988 as the most likely date for elections. At the same time, he acknowledged that there was no chance for a change in the government's attitude towards Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres's drive to convene an international peace conference, implying that to all intents and purposes the matter would be placed on the back burner for at least another year.

Bar'am said Labour was anxiously waiting to hear the attitudes towards such a parley that would emerge from upcoming summit meetings between U.S. and Soviet leaders and foreign ministers. He said that Peres would continue to promote the idea of the international conference in every possible forum.

Bar'am blasted Prime Minister Shamir's criticism of the IDF's participation in the public debate on the Lavi, describing it as "unprecedented" and "cowardly." When he raised the matter in IDF forums, Bar'am said, the prime minister was "gentle." But Ari'el, "with Arens and Sharon breathing down his neck, Shamir played up to the lowest common denominator in Herut."

Bar'am refused to evaluate the long-term political fallout from Labour's opposition to the Lavi project, but admitted that the Likud had probably made some short-term gains. Bar'am said that Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] "is — or should I say was — a Labour stronghold." The party would not abandon IAI, Bar'am said, and meetings between workers and party leaders would be organized in the near future. [passage omitted]

IDF Investigating Torture Claims in Prisons

TA100459 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] The Israel Army is investigating claims made by three teenagers of the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp near Bethlehem that they were tortured during an interrogation. The teenagers were presented to reporters yesterday with the release of a report that contained testimony of torture in prisons in the administered territories. On the report, Steve Rodan:

[Begin recording] [Rodan] Authors of the report say Palestinian teenagers are systematically tortured in prison. They presented three Al-Duhayshah teenagers who testified to this and even demonstrated how they were beaten. At one point the organizers of the news conference reported that three more teenagers had just been transferred from Farah prison, where they were severely beaten, to a hospital in Nabulus.

Hours later, disrepancies began to appear in several of these assertions. The conclusions of the report were based on the testimony of 15 teenagers, and author Kamil al-Nasir said they were selected at random. What later emerged is that Al-Nasir is a reporter for the pro-PLO daily *Al-Fajr* and did not randomly select anyone. Instead, he was directed to the prisoners by camp leaders. The report of the three Palestinian teenagers transferred to the Al-Rashidiyah Hospital in Nabulus also turned out to be inaccurate: One name

mentioned is unknown to hospital authorities; the other was never a prisoner. Another discrepancy: The teenagers said they were prevented from continuing their education at an UNRWA school in Al-Duhayshah by the military governor in Bethlehem. In fact, UNRWA sources said no such order was received.

Still, the report is being taken seriously by the Army, which says it is ready to investigate any complaints. Army Spokeswoman Major 'Ofra Preuss:

[Preuss] Most of the complaints that have been submitted in the past were found to have had no basis in fact.

[Rodan] The authors of the report say they have no intention of following up the complaints either with lawyers of Israeli authorities. This morning, for example, Kamil al-Nasir returns to the United States. [end recording]

2 Cars Stoned Near Refugee Camp on W. Bank

TA100721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Two Israeli cars were stoned near the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp near Bethlehem and their windshields were smashed. There were no casualties. In one of the incidents an IDF force captured suspects.

A Molotov cocktail was thrown into an Egged parking lot in Janin last night. There were no casualties and no damage was caused.

Gaza Strip Resident Wounded by IDF Shots

TA100912 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] A female resident of the Nusayrat refugee camp in the Gaza Strip was wounded in an incident involving an IDF patrol. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the patrol was pelted with stones yesterday. One of the soldiers fired shots in the air and the camp resident was wounded in the leg. The security forces have launched an investigation.

Resistance Rockets Israeli Settlement

NC091251 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Resistance fighters detonated an explosive device while an Israeli motorized patrol was passing on Yatar-Tallat al-Khazzan Road at 1200 today. The explosion destroyed a vehicle, which was observed burning, and killed or wounded the 15 personnel riding in it.

Earlier, the martyrs Shaykh 'Ali Fadil and Nasir Gharib group of the comprehensive resistance detonated three explosive devices as an agents' patrol led by an infantry unit was passing on the Sribbin-Kafra crossroads at 1000 today. A vehicle was destroyed as a result and those in it were killed or wounded. Immediately afterward, occupation forces shelled the areas around Kafra and Haris. The consequences of the shelling have not yet been determined.

Meanwhile, people arriving from the central sector today stated that an Israeli enemy force supported by vehicles was seen advancing in the dircection of Kafra and Haris.

In other action, a national resistance group using rockets hit a position held jointly by the occupation forces and agent Lahd's militia in the outskirts of Bra'shit at dawn today.

Resistance fighters also detonated an explosive device while an agent Lahd militia vehicle was passing on a road leading to the town of (Aman) in the Jazzin area.

Meanwhile, the martyr Riyad group of the national resistance in Sidon has claimed responsibility for the Grad rocket attack on the settlement of Nahariyya at 0100 today. The attack was in retaliation for the Zionist raid on the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp. The enemy radio has been quoted as reporting that the rockets were fired from an area under the control of UNIFIL.

The national resistance has also claimed responsibility for firing two rockets at Zar'it settlement in upper Galilee at midnight last night.

Another resistance group has additionally detonated an explosive device on the Yarin-al-Jubbayn Road as an occupation forces' armored car was passing, thus destroying the vehicle. It has been reported that those riding in it were killed or wounded and subsequently evacuated by an enemy helicopter.

In another development, intermittent clashes are currently taking place on the Kafr Falus-lib'a-'Ayn al-Mir combat lines between the positions held by the Popular Liberation Army and those held by the agent militia. Rockets and machineguns are being used in the clashes.

'Fierce' Beirut Combat Line Clashes Noted

NC091955 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Fierce clashes are currently raging along the Kafr Shima-al-Shuwayfat-al-'Amrusiyah lines. Medium-caliber machineguns, rockets, and flat trajectory weapons are being used in the fighting. Residential areas in Kafr Shima are also coming under bursts of machinegun fire. Meanwhile, the central security committee is holding contacts with various sides to establish a cease-fire.

In a similar development, Army positions along Sannin, Al-Barid, and Al-Matahin in 'Ayn al-Rummanah are being subjected to machinegun fire originating from positions in Beirut's southern suburb.

6 Wounded in Renewed Fighting in Shatila

NC091212 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Shatila camp was the scene of a clash today that pitted Amal gunmen and Syrian soldiers against Palestinian gunmen inside the camp. One Syrian soldier, four Amal gunmen, and one Palestinian gunman were wounded in the clash.

According to reports, fighting broke out after a Palestinian uttered slanderous statements concerning the Syrian president. Syrian soldiers attempted to arrest the Palestinian, who sought protection inside the camp.

Soviet Envoy Meets With Al-Huss

NC101126 (Clandestine) Voice of the People in Arabic to Lebanon 1030 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Following his meeting with acting Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Vasiliy Kolotusha stated that the meeting falls within the framework of his contacts with Lebanese leaders. He added that the aim of his important and fruitful meeting with Al-Huss was to acquaint himself with the situation in Lebanon. Ambassador Kolotusha disclosed that he will inform his government of his views on the situation for its comment.

Replying to a question concerning his belief on whether Lebanon will return to normal, Kolotusha replied: We hope so.

Palestinians, Nationalists on Birri Move

NC092000 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Following today's long meeting in Sidon of the Palestinian factions, Amal, and leftist parties, Eng Mustafa Sa'd, leader of the Popular Nasirite Organization, said that the atmosphere at the meeting was positive and that the conferres had adopted the initiative of Amal leader Nabih Birri. Birri's initiative was previously adopted by the Unification and Liberation Front and the Syrian regime, which seeks to put a final end to the fighting in the camps.

The conferees agreed to immediately halt all military and media campaigns in order to facilitate the initiative's implementation and to confirm that the democratic dialogue is the only path that the sons of the national and Palestinian ranks should pursue. They agreed it is necessary to use their rifles to fight Israel and liberate the south and Lebanon, and also decided to hold another meeting on Friday.

The Palestinian delegation's official spokesman announced that he agrees with the spirit of the Amal leader's initiative and considers it the initiative of the Unification and Liberation Front. He called on this front to take real steps toward scheduling the camps' reconstruction and the return of displaced persons. He also called on it to strengthen the presence of the Palestinian forces within a comprehensive plan to confront Israel.

Paper Assails 'Arafat Message to Shamir

JN100931 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 Sep 87

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "That Is the Result of Turning a Blind Eye", *Tishrin* says: Reactions to 'Arafat's message to Shamir, conveyed by a Knesset member who met with 'Arafat in Geneva, have begun to emerge in the political arena on more than one level. The mere sending of the message is in itself a resolution by the Palestinian right recognizing the Zionist entity's legitimacy. This resolution is stronger than any frank verbal recognition of Israel. Moreover, this resolution comes in response to a firmly declared U.S.-Israeli condition for holding contacts with 'Arafat. This condition stipulates that 'Arafat must recognize the Zionist entity's legitimacy, which actually means cancellation of the Palestinian legitimacy.

Nevertheless, this move by 'Arafat does not mean the Palestinian people will follow what he is perpetrating. 'Arafat realizes that the nationalist Palestinian current, which expresses the nationalist Palestinian will through its commitment to the Palestinian national charter, will not fall spontaneously. Therefore, the liquidation of the nationalist Palestinian current is the most urgent task of the recent 'Arafatist deviationist move. Known methods have begun to follow this move, particularly the method of dragging the Palestinian people into secondary problems that will disract them from protecting the principles of the nationalist Palestinian action. Moreover, such problems will instill despair among Palestinians of any national option apart from the Palestinian right's option which responds to the requirements of promoting the Camp David efforts.

There are numerous signs that point to this matter. The aggravation of the situation in southern Lebanon by 'Arafat's henchmen that coincides with the large deviationist move in Geneva is only a herald of graver issues. One who listens to 'Arafat's radio, particularly the station broadcasting from Baghdad, will realize the objective of the policy of turning a blind eye to all directions except to the issue of hostility to Israel. He will also realize that signs of a new sedition in the camps are looming. However, what is not taken into consideration by those who seek a deal with Israel is that they are only proceeding along another obstructed road since they are not the only ones present in the arena.

India

Buta Singh Assails Sikh Priests 'Challenge'

BK091636 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] The home minister has said that the announcement by the four high priests from Darshani Dhevri in the Golden Temple in Amritsar today has come as an open and direct challenge to the unity and integrity of the nation. In a statement in New Delhi, Mr Buta Singh said the repetition of the secessionist slogans from the Golden Temple complex is obviously at the behest of foreign powers supporting the extremists. It is sad and unfortunate that the high priests have allowed themselves to be used as willing tools of the extremists. Their announcement betrays the desperation to which the terrorists have been driven by the security forces in Punjab.

Mr Buta Singh described the Sikhs as a highly patriotic people well-known for their sacrifices for their motherland. He said Sikhs all over the country in general and those in Punjab in particular are totally opposed to the separatist move. He said the government is fully alive to its responsibilities in dealing with the situation created by the announcement of the priests. He expressed government's firm resolve to defeat terrorism, as well as the antinational aims of the extremist forces.

Earlier, the four high priests announced their support to the militant separatist organizations. They stated this at a hurriedly convened news conference in the Golden Temple today.

Police Seize Bombs, Arms in 9 Sep Raid

BK091610 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] The Delhi police have unearthed a major arms and explosives manufacturing unit in a raid in the Sabzimandi area. According to police sources, the raiding party seized 10 bombs wrapped in jute strings, hand grenades, country-made pistols and revolvers. Six persons have been arrested in this connection.

Punjab Terrorist Killed on 9 Sep Identified

BK100952 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] In Punjab, a terrorist killed in Gurdaspur District last night has been identified as Jaswant Singh, the self-styled director general of the so-called Khalistan Reserve Force.

According to an official spokesman, he was having a number of aliases including Bagil Singh and Jarnail Singh. He was wanted by the police for his involvement in a number of killings, including the massacre of bus passengers near Lalru and the son of an inspector general of Punjab police in Patiala.

Iran

Besharati Departs on Visit to PRC

LD091625 Tehran IRNA in English 1621 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 9, IRNA — Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati met Majlis (parliament) speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani hours before his departure to Beijing, here Wednesday, and presented a report on relations between Iran and the People's Republic of China.

The speaker stressing on expansion of relations between the two countries asked Besharati to convey his regards to Chinese leaders.

In his talks with Chinese officials, Besharati will review bilateral relations, international issues and the recent Security Council resolution on the Iraqi imposed war.

IRGC Orders Reprisal Shelling of Iraq

LD100614 Tehran IRNA in English 0606 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept 10, IRNA — The Central Command of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) ordered shelling of Iraqi military, economic and industrial centers in southern Iraq, as of 22:00 hours local time Wednesday (18:30 hours GMT).

The measure is in retaliation for renewed Iraqi attacks on Iranian residential and industrial areas which has resulted in martrydom and injury of a number of the Iranian civilians.

Iraqi Planes Bomb Bakhtaran Industrial Units

LD100912 Tehran IRNA in English 0850 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 10, IRNA — Several industrial units and one village were bombed by Iraqi jet fighters in Bakhtaran Province Thursday morning.

Two industrial units in Eslamabad-Gharb and one economic center near Bakhtaran were damaged and several workers of the units were injured.

Meanwhile, residential areas of Amirabad village were bombed by Iraqi jet fighters during which several civilians were martyred and wounded.

Musavi Rejects Attempts To Impose Peace

LD091616 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] During today's session, the cabinet reviewed and analyzed the dimensions of the U.S. political, military, and economic conspiracy to create tension in the region and its objectives. Government policy in this respect was clarified. Moreover, the cabinet approved several defense plans to mobilize and organize the country's

resources during this session. In conclusion, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi praised the epic of the 8 September 1978 uprising and its role in accelerating the victory of the Islamic revolution, paid tribute to the martyrs of 8 September, and stressed the need for greater activity on the part of officials involved in publicity to prepare more glorious ceremonies to mark this day.

At the conclusion of today's cabinet session, the prime minister referred to the outcome of the people's presence at the march marking the 40th day since the bloody Friday of Mecca and in honor of its martyrs. He described this tragedy as an important destiny-making incident for the future of the world of Islam and said: As the imam of the ummah graciously said, due to the Mecca tragedy, the sanctity of that safe sanctuary was violated and one of the most essential and significant beliefs and principles of Islam was violated. It is natural for the Muslims to commemorate this day. Our people's march on Friday will, in fact, mean that this crime will not be forgotten; rather, Muslims will pursue it. As with other issues related to the fate of the Muslims when our people are on the front lines, on Friday the people wish to move against global arrogance, the shedding of innocent blood and in order to revive Islamic values and to demonstrate our stance against those affiliated powers and the hirelings who, for the sake of serving their masters, are prepared to violate the most sacred principles and beliefs of Islam. [sentence as heard] This march will demonstrate our people's presence on the scene and have a great influence on regional and international levels. This move will show our people's determination to defend our revolution, a revolution which does not depend on any power. Moreover, the fact that so much power is concentrated in the Persian Gulf for the purpose of confronting the Islamic revolution underscores the importance of our people. We are proud to see that these powers are in a panic in the face of the clenched fists of our people and are bringing such forces to the arena.

The prime minister added: We must show that we shall always be present in the arena in order to foil many of the plots hatched against us today.

In conclusion, the prime minister said: One of the conspiracies currently facing us is the plan to impose a peace on us that would serve the regional interests of the superpowers, particularly the United States. We have always opposed this and we are opposing it now; otherwise, we would be violating the principles of the Islamic revolution and our people will not accept it.

Velayati, Envoys Meet With Montazeri 8 Sep

LD092209 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
2030 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati accompanied by the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Arab and African countries, met and conferred with the Grand Ayatollah Montazeri in Qom on Tuesday.

Majlis Speaker on 'Disrespect' for Shrines

LD081456 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] In today's open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani referred to the anniversary of the bloody and epoch-making 8 September incident [reference to incident in Tehran on 8 September 1978 when a number of demonstrators were killed in clashes with security forces]. While expressing his respect for the memory of those martyrs, he beseeched God to grant patience and to reward the families of those martyrs.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly also thanked the esteemed people of our country for taking part in the mourning ceremonies in the month of Muharram [27 August-25 September] and on the feast of 'Ashura [anniversary of the martyrdom of Imam Husayn on 7 September] and for demonstrating that the mourning ceremonies have great meaning and significance. He added: We expect our esteemed nation to also take part in the march next Friday, which is one of the great events in the history of Islam, and to commemorate the bloody tragedy of Mecca. It is only fitting.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: The disrespect shown toward the holy shrine at the hands of the rulers of Hijaz [Saudi Arabia] should be noted and followed up in such a way that no one will ever again dare cast an evil eye on that holy spot.

In today's open session a letter was read from Majlis deputies declaring their hatred and revulsion of the Al Sa'ud rulers who violated the sanctuary of the house of God and massacred the pilgrims to the house of God. The letter invited the martyr-nurturing ummah to take part extensively in the march commemorating the 40th day of the martyrdom of the martyrs on Bloody Friday in holy Mecca, which will be held next Friday, 11 September.

Policies Detailed Before De Cuellar Visit

LD091440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1106 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, in keeping with its aggressive policies, the Ba'thist Iraqi regime again resumed its attacks on oil tankers and commercial vessels in the Persian Gulf and on industrial and nonmilitary targets. The latest acts of the Iraqi regime have been carried out when UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar — after Iran had invited him to visit, as agreed on by the UN Security Council — is about to visit our country. The regime ruling over Baghdad — whose policies have met with defeat on the international arena and whose peace-loving claims have been neutralized by the diplomatic moves of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the clarification of the principled positions of our country vis-a-vis the war — is again trying to create insecurity in this region by attacking ships and creating a tense atmosphere in the Persian Gulf. [passage omitted]

The biased UN Security Council Resolution No 598, which was approved following U.S. pressure on the Council members, contains a conspiracy: If the Islamic Republic of Iran fails to accept the resolution, the road would be paved for phase two of the Security Council; namely, a world embargo on arms against the side that rejected the resolution. However, apart from being biased, Resolution No 598 also contains some positive points. This is why the Islamic Republic of Iran did not reject the resolution and based its acceptance on identification of the aggressor. [passage omitted]

The Islamic Republic of Iran has always welcomed plans initiated by the UN secretary general and now welcomes his measures aimed at establishing security and stability in the region. The principled positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been clearly set out in the United Nations and other international organizations.

At the same time the 'Aflaqi Iraqi regime, aware of the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran will not withdraw from its principled position on the identification of the aggrssor in the imposed war, is persistently trying by all means possible to expand its aggression in the region with the help of the United States and reactionary Arab countries. That regime also wants to cause even more adverse conditions which would entail the more extensive presence of the United States and some of its allies.

Iran will give an appropriate retaliatory answer to the mischievous acts of the aggressive Iraqi regime and will act decisively on the basis of its announced policies.

Commentary on Larajani's Visit to Moscow
LD091350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1110 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Station commentary: "The Conclusion of the Visit to the Soviet Union by the International and Economic Affairs Under Secretary of our Country's Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Mr Larijani, the international and economic affairs under secretary of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has made a 2-day visit to Moscow. After concluding his talks with Soviet officials, including Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov and Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze about mutual relations, regional issues and international developments, he returned to Tehran last night. Observers described the talks held by the two sides on the declaration of readiness of the two countries' high-ranking officials to expand diplomatic and economic relations and international coopehration as important.

Regarding relations between Iran and the USSR and their expansion in diplomatic and economic fields and in international cooperation, the Islamic Republic of Iran favors the improvment and expansion of relations with the Soviet Union in light of the two countries' proximity and common positions. In this connection it should be pointed out that relations between the two countries fall within the framework of the principles of Iran's foreign policy to maintain contact with its neighbors on the basis of good-neighborly relations. For this reason, bilateral relations in the diplomatic field, and especially in the economic field, have been continued and expanded based on mutual respect.

Along these lines, relations between the two countries were expanded with last year's visit to the Soviet Union by the Iranian foreign minister. Political circles described as positive the declaration of readiness by the two countries' high-ranking officials to expand economic and commercial relations and mutual cooperation in the Caspian Sea, along border rivers, and in the sphere of transportation. The talks held between Larijani and the Soviet premier about new, long-term economic projects — such as the export of Iranian oil to the Black Sea through Soviet territory — testify to the importance of these relations.

During Larijani's talks with Soviet authorities about the present situation in the Persian Gulf, he endorsed the Soviet stand on the necessity for an immediate evacuation of foreign forces from the Persian Gulf. It was stressed that the United States will gain nothing from its military presence in the Persian Gulf, as the future will make clear to the United States. In this connection, the Islamic Republic of Iran will combat with all its might this extensive plot hatched by imperialism.

The stand of the Soviet leaders regarding present developments in the region — which the Majlis speaker [Hashemi-Rafsanjani] has called wise — is positive. For this reason Iran has always declared that the security of the vital Persian Gulf waterway must be maintained by regional ountries alone, and that foreign powers must leave the area. Iran stands firm on this point. At the same time it is ready to cooperate to ease tension and to bring calm to the region, as it is seriously threatened by the presence of the military fleets of the United States and its Western allies.

While in pursuit of its hegemonistic aims in the region with the collaboration of its Western allies and reactionary regional countries, the United States is attempting to undermine Security Council actions on the Persian Gulf with its aggressive policies and to increase tension in this sensitive area.

By supporting and protecting the provocations of the warmongering regime of Baghdad, the United States intends not only to put pressure on the Islamic Republic of Iran, but also to prevent the downfall of Saddam's dying regime and to prolong its hegemonistic aims. The increasing military presence in the Persian Gulf of the United States and its subordinate allies, especially Britain and France, and its ungrudging support for the repeated acts of aggression by the Baghdad regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, are clear violations of the resolution they approved at the Security Council, and U.S. participation in these acts of aggression. [sentence as heard]

Larijani's visit to Moscow and the two countries' readiness to expand mutual relations in various fields, especially in economic, commercial and technical fields, are expected to serve the interests of the two countries.

Commentary Says U.S. Dictates Iraqi Actions

LD090740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0740 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The new order issued by the United States, instructing its hireling, the Iraqi regime, to save Washington from an impasse by attacking Iran, has trapped the Baghdad rulers in another deadlock. In addition, it has proved the overt intervention of the United States in the course of the imposed war. It might be useful to repeat some of Richard Murphy's remarks to make us realize that Iraq will not even sip water without the orders of its U.S. masters. Following the resumption of Iraq's attacks on our cities, industrial and economic centers, and in the Persian Gulf, Richard Murphy said: Although, in view of the recent UN Security Council resolution, it is regrettable that Iraq has broken the existing cease-fire, nevertheless the United States is not in favor of a limited cease-fire; neither is Iraq.

In any case, the United States understands better than anyone else that its adventurous interventions in the war have created an explosive situation in the Persian Gulf. Even during the short period since its arrival, despite its extensive military presence, the United States has shown it is incapable of scoring any achievements despite its force in the Persian Gulf. As the speaker of the Islamic Majlis mentioned in the Friday prayers sermons: It would be better for the Americans to become lost in the Persian Gulf, for then they would not suffer so much disgrace.

It is necessary to explain that what is frightening global arrogance and has left it paralyzed and incapable of carrying out military operations against Iran is the readiness and power of Islam's combative forces. Moreover, it is obvious that this readiness and presence should be maintained until the end. Those warriors who joined the 'Ashura [feast day of Imam Hoseyn] epic-makers in recent days on the battlefields of the war against global arrogance and its disintegrating mercenary, Saddam and the aggressive Ba'thist regime, are bringing good news to the steadfast nation of Islam that a future full of victory awaits them, a future of regional peace and security. The time will come when such vindictive warmongers as Saddam and his aggressive party will receive their just desserts for their shameful deeds. This will be the least punishment for the crimes committed by the Ba'thists.

Move forward to the battlefronts by mobilizing all resources to achieve victory.

United States, France Criticized on Chad Moves

LD091622 Tehran IRNA in English 1545 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 9, IRNA — The Islamic Republic on Wednesday condemned the U.S. and France for their unwarranted meddlings in Chad's internal affairs, and also denounced the Chadian forces' attack on Libyan territory.

A Foreign Ministry Spokesman said here that recent Chadian aggressions against Libya revealed the true aim of the clashes, triggered by the U.S. and France to maintain their colonial domination over Africa and to intensify pressure on the revolutionary African governments.

He said the formal and explicit support of the U.S. State Department for the Chad's aggression on Libya is a proof of Washington's direct role in heightening tension on Libya's southern borders.

The Islamic Republic considers the attack to be the continuation of U.S. aggressions on Libya, the spokesman said. He also warned Washington against its pressure on the Tripoli Government.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman made it clear that Iran favors the withdrawal of all arrogant forces from Chad and the settlement of the issue within an African framework and through the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Pakistan

Only 'Slight Change' in New Kabul Proposal

BK091600 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] In Geneva today, the Kabul regime presented its amended position on the basic issue of the timeframe for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. It has made a slight change from its old stand. *Associated Press of Pakistan* says Kabul's much talked about and eagerly awaited new proposal on the timeframe was presented when the proximity talks resumed in Geneva this morning. It is reported that there is not much difference between the new Kabul proposal and its position at the last round of proximity talks when it proposed a time limit of 18 months for Soviet troops withdrawal. *Associated Press of Pakistan*, quoting informed UN sources, reports that this morning's session was largely devoted to the timeframe issue. This is the only issue which has not been decided in the four-point overall settlement on the future of Afghanistan.

The news agency says that the talks will continue this afternoon at which time it will be decided whether or not the talks should be extended by a day. Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan told *Associated Press of Pakistan* that the proposals resulting from these talks will be discussed with the Afghan elements in Pakistan. He said any possibility of an interim government in this connection is basically an Afghan issue. For this reason it is

imperative that the Afghan parties now present in Pakistan should also accept it. He added Pakistan wants a truly neutral and acceptable government in Afghanistan as soon as possible in order to pave the way for a settlement of this complicated problem.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said Pakistan has always taken an extremely constructive, positive, and sincere stand at the proximity talks in order to find an early solution for the problem of allowing the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in honor and dignity. He said these talks could be decisive only if the Kabul regime's representatives adopt a stand similar to Pakistan's. He said the most important thing is for the talks to serve as a means of moving to a settlement rather than to increase tension.

Delhi Reports on Border Committee Meeting

BK100632 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Official-level talks between India and Pakistan to reformulate the 1960 border ground rules continued in Islamabad for the 2d day yesterday. The two sides held detailed discussions on the subject. The deliberations covered transborder crimes, smuggling, drug trafficking, and illicit arms trade. The talks are expected to conclude today.

10 Injured in Peshawar Car Bomb Explosion

BK101018 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1000 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] There was a car bomb explosion on Sunharimasjid Road in Peshawar Cantonment this afternoon in which 10 persons were injured. The injured were immediately taken to Lady Reading Hospital where six of the injured were admitted and the other four were discharged after first aid.

Bomb Blast in Lahore Kills 2, Wounds 25

BK100832 Karachi Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] There was an explosion in the fruit market at Badamibagh area in Lahore this morning. Two persons have been killed, one on the spot and the other succumbed to his injuries in hospital. Over 25 persons were injured, and they were immediately rushed to Mayo Hospital. The medical superintendent at Mayo Hospital told our representative that the condition of five of the injured is serious and all possible medical aid has been provided to the injured.

The Punjab governor, Makhdum Mohammad Sajjad Hussain Qureshi, visited the Mayo Hospital this afternoon to enquire about the health of those injured in the explosion.